

The Woman's Column.

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The Woman's Column.

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THE WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

The twenty-second annual convention of the Association for the Advancement of Women, better known as the Woman's Congress, received a royal welcome at Knoxville, Tenn. The women's associations of the city gave them a brilliant reception, large audiences greeted the public meetings, and the Knoxville papers vied with one another in cordial and complimentary reports. On Sunday, by invitation, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and other ladies of the A. A. W. occupied the pulpits of several prominent churches. There were encouraging reports from many States, and a request was received from Canada that a vice-president of the A. A. W. be appointed for each Canadian province. One of the delegates writes:

The Congress is over, and has been very successful. It is delightful to see how interested everybody is. Last evening every one listened with respectful attention and interest, if not entire approbation, to a good rousing suffrage plea by a Tennessee woman. We visited the State University of Tennessee, which has about 200 young men and thirty-six young women students. Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Cheney and Miss Channing spoke to them all in the chapel. We had a delightful excursion to Maryville, where there is a co-educational college. The corps of instructors seems exceptionally bright and able, and it is wonderful to think of such an institution in this quiet little corner, only fifteen miles from the Great Smoky Mountains. They all assembled in the chapel, with many of the townspeople, and spoke to us and sang to us (both beautifully), and six of us talked to them. A male quartette sang Mrs. Howe's Battle Hymn. We go to Atlanta on Monday, and get through two receptions and a Congress in a day and a half.

Mrs. Howe said in her opening address to the Woman's Congress at Knoxville:

It is with greatest pleasure that we meet on this hospitable soil, coming from all parts of the country, widely distant from this place and from each other, drawn together by mutual affection and interest, and by the pursuit of an object dear to all of us—the service of humanity according to its best ideals. The time has been when this service was one of danger and reproach, in which those who sought to help their fellowmen and women in any high work became at once objects of suspicion and illwill.

Those dark days are past. We hold our meetings in every part of our vast country, not only unmolested, but affectionately welcomed and hospitably cared for.

And still our greeting must sound a note of warning, for the enemies of society are present everywhere, and everywhere the better has to encounter the worse, in the development of civilization.

Our office is therefore to raise the banner of intelligent thought and earnest reform. All the good causes belong to us, and our great endeavor is to find the good way in which to help them forward, and to keep the good spirit without which zeal itself, according to St. Paul, "profiteth nothing."

In our many years of work and wandering, we have learned something of the general tone and temper of the people, and especially of the women of the country. We have found, among other great things, that the great awakening of our sex to its highest duties and most sacred rights is not limited to any single State or section.

The call for the higher womanhood has gone forth, and, as the Divine Father has nowhere left Himself without a witness, the women throughout the world are rising up and coming forward in answer to the happy summons. It calls from ignorance, from indolence, from superstition, from subjection. To have a state of freedom, we must have free women; free with the liberty which the highest education gives, with the liberty of noble motive and devout inspiration, the mothers of men, amid all variety of toil and detail, setting their hand to uphold the interests which are vital to the State; just laws and equal representation, a pure standard of morals, and the prevalence of honorable methods and humane sentiments.

My dear sisters, where women do not uphold the level of public opinion, it will sink below its legitimate standpoint. We have this task, in little and large, at the cradles of our babes, at the household board and fireside, and in the continually extending circles of our social and of our public activity.

In the greatest of our cities, where shameless corruption and injustice are exposed, and the reformer calls aloud for brave souls to take their stand by his side, some woman like Josephine Shaw Lowell rises up and says: "I will stand by you, and with me will stand a band of devoted women, who will not shrink from painful duty, whose performance shall rid society of its plague sores."

How great is the part of womankind to-day in the affairs of the world! You will perhaps say that women have always played an important part in the settlement of human affairs. This is true, from Semiramis to Queen Victoria. They have often reigned worthily and well. In these days of popular sovereignty, every woman is called upon to act a queenly part, noble, worthy and dignified, not subjugating men through their senses, or through their love of ease, but walking hand in hand with them toward the most sublime of goals—the reformation of a race.

Two hundred and fifty members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Anderson, Ind., recently passed resolutions to go to the polls and attempt to vote, in order to aid in testing the constitutional question raised by Mrs. Helen M. Gougar.

The suffragists of any community in the vicinity of Boston, where there is no woman suffrage League, who would like to have one organized, should write to the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. The State Society will cooperate with them to that end. For particulars apply to Henry B. Blackwell, secretary, 3 Park St., Boston.

We go to press without any advices as to the fate of the woman suffrage amendment in Kansas, the wires being blocked by the blizzard.

MRS. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT has been elected president of a new Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution formed in Los Angeles, Cal. The fourteen charter members of the chapter represent many famous colonial patriots. At the opening session, tea was brewed in camp kettles that are heirlooms in the Darsey family, used by Washington and Lafayette in the Revolutionary War.

MRS. CHARLES PERRINE, aged eighty-one, was one woman who registered early in Chicago. She expressed her gratification at being able to vote at last, if only for university trustees. She was accompanied to the place of registration by her daughter, Mrs. M. Kate Reed, associate editor of the *Banner of Gold*. Mrs. Reed's name also went on the books. Mrs. David Miller, aged seventy-seven, was accompanied by her husband and four sons, a family party of six voters.

In New York the defeat of the "ring" by 40,000 majority, as a result of the woman's uprising against Tammany misrule, ought to open the eyes of Dr. Parkhurst and the editor of the *Outlook* and the friends of good government of all parties to the need of woman suffrage in order to purify politics. This overthrow of corruption is only temporary. With women as voters it would become permanent. Never let us forget the political axiom: "To reform politics we must reform the constituency." The *Buffalo Courier* says:

Whether practical benefits may or may not arise from the action of the New York women, they have demonstrated their ability to hold public meetings without unsexing themselves. There is something a little pathetic in their efforts to do what one of their number described as "sweeping the house without the necessary broom," but they hope much from indirect influence. If the Tiger is slain, the fact that their influence has contributed to the result will give them a powerful argument for the ballot. And when it is seen that, ballot or no ballot, they are bound to have a voice in public affairs, perhaps the dominant sex will grant the privilege to the "subject creature."

A significant fact in connection with the registration of 30,000 women in Chicago is brought out by the papers of that city. As in Denver and in Boston, so in Chicago, the registration of women voters is largest in the best wards, and smallest in the ignorant and degraded parts of the city. The *Chicago Inter-Ocean* gives a detailed analysis of the women's registration, and says:

The five wards of North Chicago, all told, only foot up 1,841, or less than either the Twelfth or the Thirty-Fourth Ward. Evidently the strength of the movement is in the American wards.

The best women are readier to vote than the worst, every time. Thus far, the latter have generally not been ready at all.

ON THE EVE OF ELECTION.

Before this number of the WOMAN'S COLUMN reaches its readers the elections will have been held and the results will have been made known. From a woman suffrage standpoint this is the most important election in many respects ever held, and never before have women taken so active a part in so many States.

WYOMING.

In Wyoming, Miss ESTELLE REEL is the nominee of the Republicans for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and MARY E. BARTLETT is the People's candidate for State Superintendent of Schools.

At least one woman has been nominated for the Wyoming Legislature, Mrs. WINONA WASHBURN TAYLOR, of Sheridan, on the Populist ticket.

COLORADO.

In Colorado, the full State and county tickets were voted by women for the first time. On the adoption of the suffrage amendment the suffrage societies were turned into "study clubs" to prepare women for the duties of citizenship. So generally did women exercise their new right at the spring elections that it became evident that the "woman vote" would become a factor of the utmost importance. Accordingly, when women went to the primaries of the respective parties, they were accepted as a part of "the people," and in many instances were made secretaries or other officers. They were appointed delegates to the district and State conventions. Here again they took part in the proceedings, voted, served on committees, and were given representation on the tickets. The Republican and Democratic conventions passed resolutions rejoicing in the extension of the suffrage to the women of the State, and cordially inviting them to exercise the full right of citizenship. The Populist and Prohibition conventions reaffirmed the principle of equal rights to all. All four parties appealed to women for support "in the interest of good government;" and politicians who opposed the suffrage amendment now declare for the principle, and strive to make themselves acceptable to the women voters. On the State tickets, the Republicans nominated MRS. ANGELINETTE PEAVEY, for State Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Populists MISS ALICE M. CATLIN for the same office; the Democrats, MRS. MARY C. C. BRADFORD for the same office, and MRS. MARY MACON for Regent of the State University; the Prohibitionists also nominated MRS. MARY J. TELFORD for Lieutenant Governor, and ELLEN S. JUDSON for Regent of the State University.

Thus it will be seen that five women are candidates for State offices. Mary E. Wrigley, of Denver, was nominated for the State Senate by the Prohibitionists. For Representatives from Arapahoe County the following women were nominated: Mrs. Clara Cressingham, Mrs. Frances S. Klock (Republican), Mrs. Lyl M. Stansbury, Mrs. Marian M. Sheridan, Mrs. Nellie E. Matteson (People's and Democratic), Elizabeth M. Craise, Josephine T. Hicks and Sarah L. Teetor, (Prohibition). This is the first time in the history of the old parties that women

have been nominated for a State Legislature. Mrs. E. C. Younger was candidate from Lake County on the Democratic ticket; Mrs. Carrie J. Holly, of Pueblo County, on the Republican, and Mrs. E. M. Tanner, of Ft. Collins, on the Prohibition.

Although party feeling is strong in Colorado, there has been no "mud-slinging" at the women candidates, so far as reports have been received. The best women have come forward as speakers, organizers, and workers in the parties of their choice.

KANSAS.

On the Prohibition ticket Mrs. A. Alison, of Cuba, was nominated for State Superintendent of Instruction. Mrs. Etta Semple, of Ottawa, was nominated for the same office by the "Initiative and Referendum League." In Shawnee County, Nettie Wright was the People's candidate, and Laura S. Montgomery the Prohibition nominee for county school superintendent; in Cloud County, Mrs. M. L. Brierly was the Republican nominee, and probably there were women candidates in other counties. Women's Republican Leagues have been organized all over the State, and women have addressed Republican mass meetings. In all the work of the People's and the Prohibition campaigns women have taken a prominent part.

ILLINOIS.

For the first time, women were candidates on State tickets in Illinois. At the State Prohibition convention last May, Professor Rena Michaels Achinson, of Evanston, was nominated by Mrs. Ada H. Kepley, and Mrs. Amelia Sanford, of Bloomington, by Mrs. Mary Metzgar, for trustees of the State University.

Later the Democrats nominated Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, of Chicago for University trustee, and the Republicans nominated Mrs. Lucy L. Flower. The Populist party nominated Miss Lavinia Roberts for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

It is said that the movement for the nomination of women as University trustees was suggested first at the meeting last March of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, by Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch. Steps were taken early in the summer to interest women, plans were perfected, and the county and State conventions of the different parties were visited. The nominations having been secured, the phenomenal campaign was opened which has resulted in the registration of 23,000 women in Chicago alone. Separate ballots and polling places were provided for women. They could vote only for three trustees of the Illinois State University. So great an interest and activity in regard to a privilege so slight certainly indicates a strong and growing desire for full suffrage.

Women have been county superintendents in Illinois for a number of years. Miss Minna Worthington, principal of the Perry schools, was the People's candidate in Pike County, Lucinda M. Wadhams was the Prohibition nominee in Cook County, and there were probably others.

NO. DAKOTA.

In North Dakota two women were nominated for State Superintendent of

Public Instruction, and the Republican, People's and Prohibition State Conventions all adopted woman suffrage resolutions. Mrs. Laura J. Eisenhurth, who was elected to the office two years ago on the Democratic and People's tickets, was renominated by them. Miss Emma F. Bates, of Valley City was nominated for the same office by the Republicans and endorsed by the Prohibitionists.

NEBRASKA.

In Nebraska, the Prohibitionists nominated Mrs. Belle E. Bigelow, of Lincoln, for Lieutenant-Governor; Miss F. Bernice Kearney, of Plattsmouth, for State Superintendent of schools; Mrs. C. W. Woodward for Congress from the Fourth District; Mrs. E. M. Shroat, for State Representative, from Custer County; Mrs. Zara A. Wilson for County Judge in Lancaster County, and Miss M. Strickland for County Recorder in Cerro Gordo County. In Omaha the Populists nominated Mrs. Ella W. Peattie for member of the Board of Education.

IOWA.

In Iowa, Mrs. M. H. Dunham was the nominee on the Prohibition ticket for Reporter of Supreme Court, and Mrs. A. E. McMurray for State Treasurer.

MISSOURI.

In Missouri Miss Ellen D. Morris, of Kansas City, was candidate for State Superintendent of Schools on the Prohibition ticket. Mrs. Annie Baxter, the present county clerk of Jasper County, was candidate for re-election. Her administration has been a marked success. Miss Kittie Pierson, of Lebanon, was nominated by the Populists and endorsed by the Democrats for County Recorder.

CALIFORNIA.

In California the Republican, Populist and Prohibition State conventions have all declared for woman suffrage. No woman is candidate on the State tickets. The Republicans of Yolo County adopted a woman suffrage plank, and nominated Miss Clara March for County Superintendent of Schools. The women of Los Angeles County, by petition, nominated Mrs. Kate Tupper Galpin for County Superintendent. Her claims were presented to the different political conventions, and she was nominated by the Democrats and endorsed by the Prohibitionists. On Oct. 12, the women of San Bernardino met in convention and nominated a full county ticket, selecting candidates from the four tickets in the field. One of these was Miss Maggie Mogeau, the Populist nominee for County Superintendent. There were sixty-five delegates present, and it was planned to assemble on Nov. 3 in all the precincts, and for women to cast their ballots as an expression of opinion. In numerous other counties women were the Prohibition candidates for county superintendents, and women were showed much interest in political matters.

MONTANA.

Miss N. M. V. Bagley was the Populist nominee for County Superintendent of Public Schools in Jefferson County, Montana.

MINNESOTA.

In Minnesota, the women of Minneapolis placed in nomination for the School Board Mrs. Eugenia A. Wheeler Goff. Her

nomination was endorsed by the Populists, Prohibitionists and Democrats. The best women of the city labored in her behalf; numbers registered to vote for members of the school board, and a committee of women was at every polling place on election day. In St. Louis county, Mrs. S. B. Bangs, of Duluth, was nominated by the Populists for County Superintendent of Schools. The Democrats made no nomination for the office and largely supported her candidacy. In Goodhue County, Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, one of the most active suffragists in the State, was the Populist nominee for county superintendent.

IDAHO.

In Idaho, the Republican State Convention unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of the submission of a woman suffrage amendment.

UTAH.

In Utah, the Republicans, Democrats and Populists in their Territorial Conventions have unequivocally declared for woman suffrage.

NEW YORK.

Add to all the activity, faintly outlined above, the great and victorious uprising of women in New York city in behalf of clean government, and it must be admitted that the election of 1894 is of exceptional interest and importance from a woman suffrage standpoint.

To recapitulate woman's part in the election: In two States women voted on equal terms with men. In two other States they voted for State school officers. In eight States from one to five women were candidates for State offices. In one State a woman suffrage amendment was voted upon. Woman suffrage planks were in the Republican State platforms of three States and one Territory; in the Democratic platform of one Territory, and in the Populist and Prohibition platforms of nearly every northern State.

While much pains have been taken to make this summary complete and accurate, there are doubtless many omissions, of which the WOMAN'S COLUMN will be pleased to be informed. If friends will kindly send in the election returns, the number of votes cast by women, the number of votes received by women candidates, whether they are elected, etc., it will greatly aid in forming an estimate of the gains of the year.

F. M. A.

SOUTHERN SUFFRAGE BAZAR.

The Florida Suffrage Bazar was a success. Ella C. Chamberlain, of Tampa, writes: "With great satisfaction I announce that the Florida Suffrage Bazar was a success. It cleared \$125, which has been sent to Miss Clay, of Kentucky, chairman of Committee on Southern Work. The success cannot be measured by money. Women have gained friends and standing where they had none. They have demonstrated that they are not 'feeble folk.' We will soon meet and perfect our State organization. To the many who sent us goods and money we return our grateful thanks, and wish we might publish the list, but it is too long. May we meet many of you at Atlanta in February, for you are no more strangers but dear friends."

SUFFRAGE FAIR NOTES.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts W. S. A. was held last week Friday, with an unusually large attendance.

The treasurer reported the cash in the treasury reduced to \$183.50, which shows the need of earnest work for the Fair.

Mrs. Livermore reported that she was asking for contributions of money for the Association, and had already received three checks for \$25 each. The sender of one told her that he did not believe in woman suffrage, but that, as it was evidently coming, he might as well give her something to help it along. The local W. C. T. U. in Melrose, the strongest in the State, numbering about 400 members, has voted, at Mrs. Livermore's instigation, to hold a local Fair Dec. 4, and give the proceeds to the Massachusetts W. S. A. It will be held in the large parlors of Mrs. Livermore's daughter, Mrs. Norris, with refreshment tables, fresh confectionery, music and various attractions. It promises to be a brilliant affair. Mrs. Cheney, of So. Manchester, R. I., has given sixty-seven yards of silks of all colors, and the Melrose ladies are already making it up into pillows, bags, table covers, butterfly toilet cushions, etc. Abundant coöperation is promised. Mrs. Livermore gave an amusing account of her unsuccessful efforts to get some member of the Legislature opposed to woman suffrage to take the negative in a debate. She should continue her appeals for cash contributions. She had written forty-two letters, and thus far no one had refused her. This report was received with deserved applause.

Mrs. Davis, chairman of the Fair Committee, read a letter from a lady in Northbridge, saying she can furnish "oceans of evergreen" for the decorations, and can get it made into wreaths by inviting in a few friends to tea. She has already two dozen articles for the Fair, and hopes to double the number. Mrs. Davis said that in addition to the tables already on her list, Needham reports forty articles. A lady in Fitchburg promises a valuable contribution of Polish boots. A number of young ladies are ready to make yellow lilies and sunflowers of crepe paper. All the decorations for the hall will probably be furnished free.

East Boston reported that the League had been obliged to give up the idea of a table. A contribution of money was being raised instead. East Boston held a Yellow Tea and cleared \$11 for Kansas, and the mite-boxes made about \$7 more.

Belmont also will contribute money, as it did last time.

Mrs. Bowman, of Sharon, reported a League just organized there, with twenty-nine members. The subject of the Fair would be brought up at the next meeting.

Winchester had appointed a Fair committee, which would meet in a few days and report.

The Boston League "Interrogation Table" is progressing well. It will be devoted to 25-cent and 10-cent bundles done up in yellow and white paper. This table has received a good deal of money and some large donations, including sixty bundles from Miss. Lougee. Miss Whiting and her friends are busy making up

mysterious packages, Miss Willey and others are begging right and left, and many people are working for the Fair this year who never did before.

Brighton is working through personal solicitation.

Charlestown has its table under way, and will do all it can.

Newton has appointed a committee of one in each ward to work for the Fair. All are doing well, and one member alone has already secured forty articles.

Mrs. Moreland, of Everett, has a great quantity of contributions promised for her table of jellies and canned fruits. She said, "I am sure I can sell a ton of preserves that week. I took in \$90 at the last Fair, and I expect to do much better this year. One thing promised me is a barrel of suffrage apples, which have been grown from the blossoms for this Fair."

MRS. LIVERMORE: I am trying to keep some marvellous pears till the Fair. Am petting them as if they were babies.

The Cambridge League meets weekly at the President's house, sewing on carpet rugs, making holders, etc. Miss Allen said: "Our table is to be a cap and bag table, but we shall have many other things as well. For one indication, I have just received from a non-suffragist four exquisite baby caps."

Roxbury has appointed a committee to look after its cake and candy table, and has solicited and obtained promises of supplies.

Miss Henshaw reported that the Worcester League had set out to raise \$100, and had secured a number of ten dollar pledges. It collected \$11.50 for Kansas.

Concord will send preserves and jellies to Mrs. Moreland's table. It raised more than \$9 by the mite-boxes for Kansas.

City Point expects to do well with its apron table.

Somerville has fifty articles promised, and will work hard. Mrs. Field has also collected a sum of money.

Every member of the Chelsea League is to make one article, which will probably be placed on the Charlestown table.

Natick has many plans for its children's table, and expects to accomplish a good deal. Among other attractions, it will have "The House that Jack Built."

Waltham is hard at work. "Our people are all very much interested. We have appointed a committee to solicit in each ward; have written to Lexington, and have the promise of a lot of jelly from there. We take anything, from cake to bed-puffs."

Dorchester is raising \$100. Most of the money is in hand, and in order to raise the rest each member is to earn one dollar and is to tell, at an experience meeting, how she did it.

Warren reports a number of articles ready, and more expected.

Hyde Park is at work for its dolls' table, and hopes for good results.

It was voted to urge all unregistered women to register. The secretary of each League is requested to do what she can in this direction.

Mrs. Ellen B. Dietrick will address an audience of working-girls at the Parker Memorial, in this city, Nov. 27, on "Woman as a Voter."

REGISTRATION FACTS.

Under the new law women of Boston can register from Nov. 7th to 21st inclusive.

All women who have not changed their name or residence, whose names were on the voting list in 1893, are entitled to vote without registration, as the law requires that the names of voters of this class shall be carried over. Women voters of 1893 should see that their names are on the list. Women who were not registered last year, or voting for the first time, or who have changed name or residence since 1893, must register in person either at 12 Beacon Street, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., or in the sub-registration places from 6 P. M. to 10 P. M., from Nov. 10 to Nov. 21 inclusive.

The twenty-first annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at Cleveland, O., Nov. 16-21.

Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, publishers of the "World's Congress of Representative Women," compiled by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, wish to communicate with ladies who will canvass for the sale of the book. They are willing to pay a liberal commission to trustworthy persons.

Among the contents of the *Woman's Journal* for Nov. 10 are reports of the annual meetings of the Woman's Congress, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association; an obituary of Dr. Amanda Sanford Hickey, by Emily Howland; "Latest Echoes from Kansas," "China the Fountain Head of Women's Wrongs," "Don't Say the Women Did It," etc.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe said at the recent Woman's Congress:

Was it not the Dutch admiral Van Tromp who nailed a broom to the mast-head of his ship, declaring that with such a weapon he would sweep the English from the seas? Such a device seems to me very proper for the associations of women to-day. The broom is a household instrument of cleanliness. Our husbands would chide us if we neglected its use. It is good inside the dwelling. It is also good in the streets, in the police force, in the courts of justice, in the halls of legislation. Handle the broom, sisters—nail it to the mast-head, and in the name of temperance, purity and charity, sweep clean!

The Dorchester (Mass.) W. C. T. U., at its meeting last Wednesday, listened to an address on Franchise by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, who closed with an appeal for the Suffrage Fair. The president, Mrs. Louise C. Purington (who is also National Superintendent of Franchise), expressed herself a life-long believer in equal suffrage, and strongly seconded the appeal. Miss Ella G. Ives offered to receive articles for the Fair, and upon a show of hands, nearly every member present promised to make something for it. The vote seemed to be unanimous. The meeting was held in the historic old church where some years ago a woman was severely rebuked for opening her lips in prayer-meeting.

COLORADO WOMEN IN POLITICS.

A private letter from Denver to a lady in Boston, dated Oct. 21, says:

I have been going out among my sister's friends daily ever since I came here, and I never met so many delightful women before. The equal rights conferred upon them last fall must be the secret of so many happy faces, and so much animation and interest. Politics I hear talked every day, for the women have come out strong on the side of law and order.

I attended a precinct meeting last week. It met in a beautiful parlor, and there was one more woman than man present. The chairman had lists of every unregistered man and woman on every street of the precinct, and these were distributed among the workers. Not one person present pleaded an excuse; he or she took the list without a word, as if it were too close a duty to be questioned. The harmony of the meeting was beautiful. The men claim that the women do the best work, that they are more persuasive and give more time to it.

I also attended a ward meeting. The sexes were about equally represented among the 150 present. Three speeches were made, and then a voting booth was opened and the intricacies of the Australian ballot were explained. All were invited to vote. Those who went forward were questioned, and challenged, and instructed, and they tried to present every possible situation likely to occur on election day. This created much merriment, but was also a good object-lesson, and showed us the value and security of the Australian ballot.

The box was then opened by the three judges (one of whom was a woman), and each ballot read and passed upon. This meeting was presided over by Chief Justice Hallet, one of the most incorruptible and esteemed men of the State.

Last night I saw a torchlight procession and a rally, that reminded me of war times, save that the announcement in the papers had read that "men with their wives and daughters" would form at such a place, and we saw a few women (I counted fifteen) in the procession, while hundreds were looking on, and in the big hall where the speeches were made half of the audience were women.

This was a demonstration of the Republican clubs of working men and women. On the transparencies I read, "The Women are for Good Government," "Hats off to the Ladies," "The Women are for Law and Order," "The Ladies are in Line."

The enthusiasm was extreme. Mr. Shafroth, the candidate for Congress, was the speaker, and when he made a good hit, or spoke a favorite name, the men shouted and cheered and waved their flags and transparencies, and the women gave the Chautauqua salute—and every fluttering handkerchief meant a vote.

At the last State election Governor Waite was the choice of the Populists, and by aid of the Democrats was elected. The Republicans are making a strong fight against him, and expect votes from both Democrats and Prohibitionists, though each has a ticket in the field. I shall attend a Populist meeting and a ward meeting in the poor part of the city. By-the-by, I am invited to the latter by the wife of ex-Governor Routt, who has weekly meetings among the working women.

I am to stay until after the election (Nov. 6). Think how extra disfranchised I feel here! but I can look on, and hope.

I was so fortunate as to be a guest of the Fortnightly Club last Friday. It was a social meeting preliminary to the work of the year, and all topics were permissible over the beautiful lunch table. There was present a noted and brilliant club woman from Chicago. As we were

about to leave the table, she asked permission to express her pleasure in meeting those present, and she said she had met with clubs all over the Union, but never had she listened to conversation which was on as high a plane, and so far removed from personalities. She said she had never doubted the right of equal suffrage, but she had had fears of its feasibility and of its influence on women; but since she had been in Denver, and had heard politics talked by them—had seen what a sense of duty was doing for the most thoughtless, and what earnest work they were all doing, she could never fear again.

I learn that as soon as suffrage was conferred upon women, they formed classes for the study of how to ensure good government. The literary clubs of the city joined together, rented a hall, and engaged well-known authorities to instruct them in their political duties. To this course they invited all women, and the large attendance showed the interest felt.

THE WORLD'S CONGRESS OF REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN. Edited by May Wright Sewall. Chicago and New York: Rand McNally & Co. 1894.

This is a comprehensive compilation of condensed addresses made by many women who took part in the congresses which met in Chicago during the World's Columbian Exposition. These addresses are of unequal merit, as was to be expected. There were seventy-six sessions, and over 600 participated. It was undoubtedly the largest and most representative gathering of women ever convened. The proceedings will be read with pleasure by those interested in the special themes presented and in the general woman's movement. There is less of information, however, than might have been expected, the subjects being only briefly and cursorily treated in the summaries given. The two large octavo volumes, compiled under the editorial supervision of Mrs. Sewall, are handsomely gotten up, and contain portraits of about one hundred women, one-half of whom have achieved national reputation in some department of intellectual activity, such as education, literature, the drama, science, religion, charity, philanthropy, and moral and social reform. The civil and political status of women, civil law and government, industries and occupations are all considered. Many of the portraits are valuable, though some of them are of persons of no special eminence. We look in vain for the faces of Lucy Stone, Mary A. Livermore, and some other eminent women, without whom a World's Congress of representative women is incomplete. The impression made by the book is like that made upon the spectator by the extraordinary assembly of women from all countries and sections, of all professions and pursuits. It takes the imagination by its magnitude. A beautiful portrait of Mrs. Bertha Honoré Palmer adorns the opening page. Those of Hon. C. C. Bonney, and other officers of the Exposition, are also given. This work will be a permanent memento of a remarkable and valuable congress of women.

H. B. B.

A seven-year-old girl recently saved a passenger train on the Chicago Great Western Railway, near Dundee. She was seen by the engineer waving her little red apron as a signal flag. The engineer stopped the train, and she told him the bridge around the curve was burning. The child had come out to bring home her father's cattle.